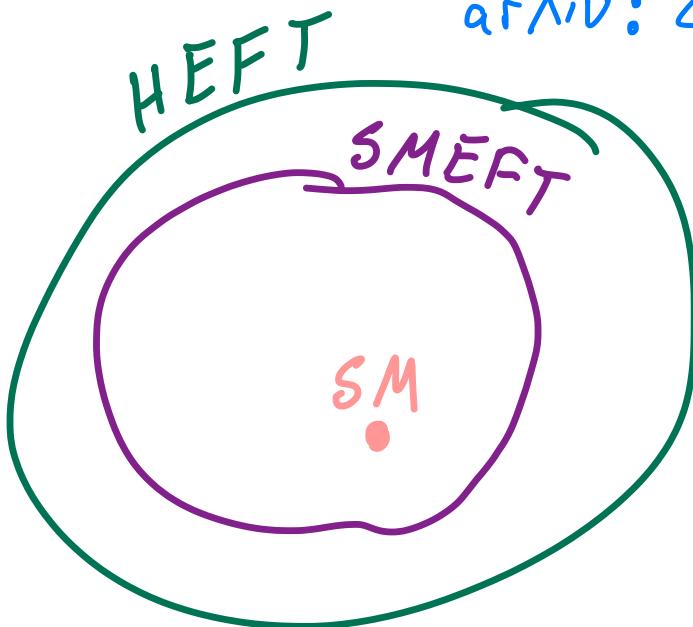


Is SMEFT Enough?

arXiv: 2008.08597



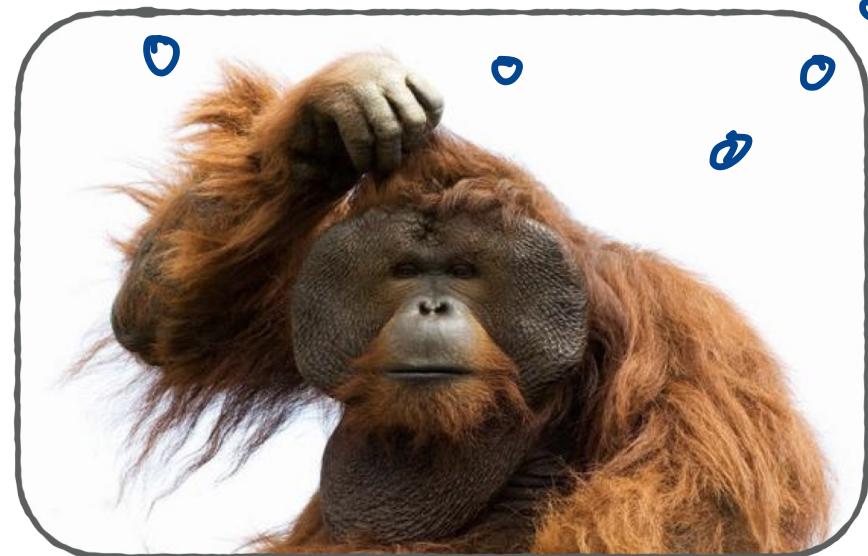
Tim Cohen
University of Oregon
w/ Nathaniel Craig
Xiaochuan Lu
Dave Sutherland

BNL HET Seminar, Dec 16

Where's
the
new Physics?

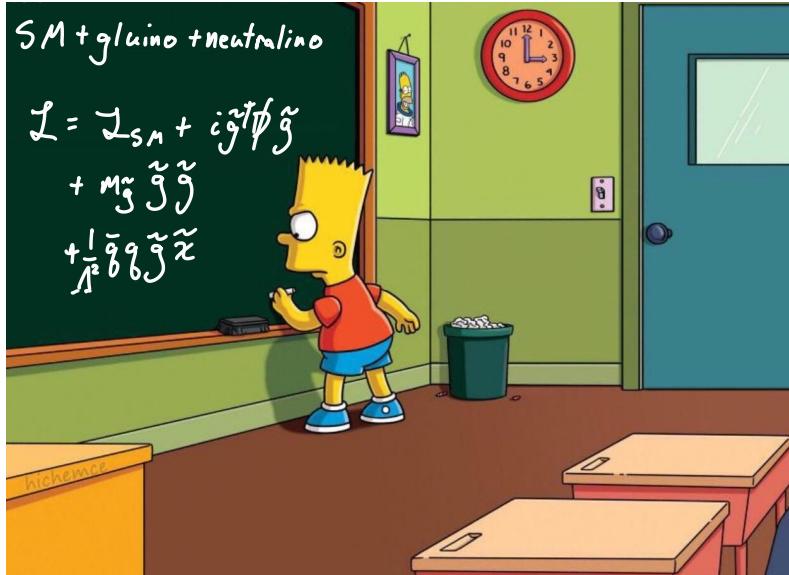
How
best to
search?

Can we
be Systematic?

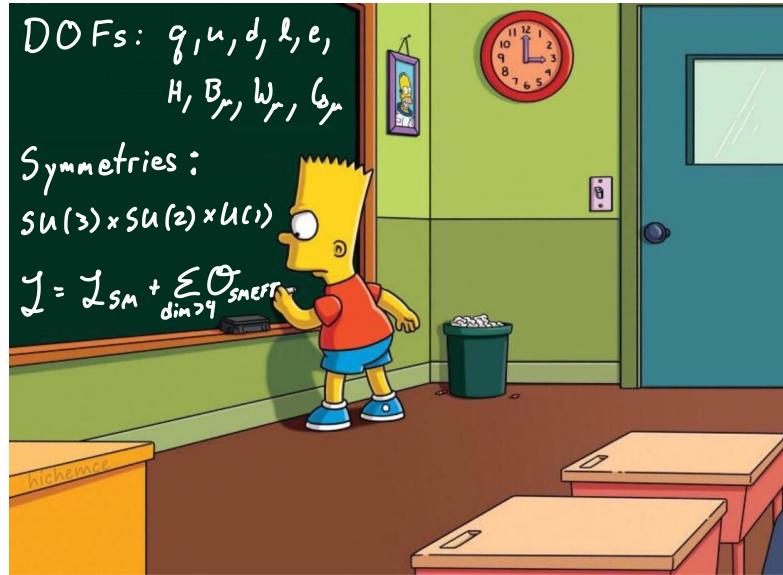


How to organize BSM predictions?

Simplified Models



Effective Field Theory



The Standard Model as EFT

"Heavy physics decouples"

- Only SM dofs
- Symmetries: Lorentz + $SU(3) \times SU(2) \times U(1)$

Realize electroweak symmetry

linearly or non-linearly

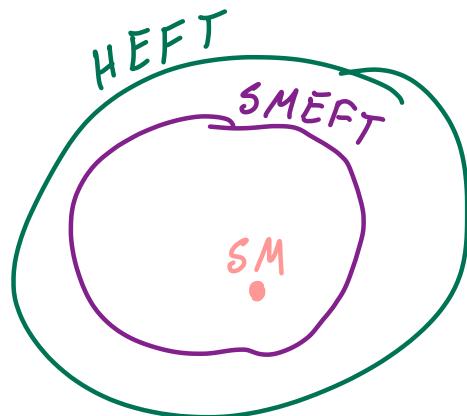
\uparrow
SMEFT

\uparrow
HEFT

To SMEFT or to HEFT?

HEFT >> SMEFT

Goal: What (perturbative)
BSM models
require HEFT??



Liturature

- Alonso, Jenkins, Manohar (arXiv: 1605.03602+...)
- Falkowski, Rattazzi (arXiv: 1902.05936)
- Chang, Luty (arXiv: 1902.05556+...)
- Brivio, Trott (arXiv: 1706.08945)

Outline

- I. Define SMEFT + HEFT
- II. Light BSM + Analyticity
- III. EFT Convergence (Why HEFT?)
- IV. Curvature Criterion (When HEFT?)
- V. Unitarity (Where HEFT?)
- VI. Summary and Outlook

I. Define SMEFT + HEFT

Define SMEFT + HEFT

Scope (AJM)

Scalar sector only

Operators up to two derivatives

Custodial symmetry

$$SU(2) \times U(1) \rightarrow SO(4)$$

Field redefinitions do
not include ∂ interactions

SMEFT ($v=0$)

Let $\vec{\phi}$ be an $O(4)$ vector

$$\vec{\phi} \rightarrow O \vec{\phi}$$

Identify $H = \frac{1}{\sqrt{2}} \begin{pmatrix} \varphi_1 + i\varphi_2 \\ \varphi_4 + i\varphi_3 \end{pmatrix}$

s.t. $\langle H \rangle \neq 0 \Leftrightarrow \langle \varphi_4 \rangle \neq 0$

SMEFT ($v=0$)

$$\mathcal{L}_{SMEFT} = A(|H|^2) |\partial H|^2 + \frac{1}{2} B(|H|^2) [\partial(|H|^2)]^2 - \tilde{V}(|H|^2) + \mathcal{O}(\delta^4)$$

A, B, \tilde{V} are real analytic @ origin $|H|=0$

\Rightarrow have convergent Taylor expansion @ $|H|=0$
 $(A(0)=1 \Rightarrow$ canonical norm $)$

Think of φ_i as Cartesian coords on manifold
 $\vec{\varphi}=0$ is invariant point under $O(4)$ transformations

HEFT ($v \neq 0$)

Non-linearly realized Sym breaking

$$O(4)/O(3)$$

Callan, Coleman, Wess, Zumino (1969)

Polar coordinates : \vec{h} (physical Higgs)
 \vec{n} (Goldstone bosons)

$$\tilde{\varphi} = (v_0 + h) \vec{n}$$

$$\text{w/ } \vec{n} = \begin{pmatrix} n_1 = \pi_1/v \\ n_2 = \pi_2/v \\ n_3 = \pi_3/v \\ n_4 = \sqrt{1 - n_i^2} \end{pmatrix}$$

$$\vec{n} \in S^3 \quad \vec{n} \cdot \vec{n} = 1$$

HEFT ($v \neq 0$)

$O(4)$ transformation: $h \rightarrow h$, $\vec{n} \rightarrow 0\vec{n}$
 $\Rightarrow \vec{n}$ in non-linear rep

$$\mathcal{L}_{\text{HEFT}} = \frac{1}{2} \left[\bar{\mathbb{E}}(h) \right]^2 (\partial h)^2 + \frac{1}{2} \left[v F(h) \right]^2 (\partial \vec{n})^2 - V(h) + \mathcal{O}(\partial^4) \quad \langle h \rangle = 0$$

($\bar{\mathbb{E}}(0) = 1$ is canonical norm)

HEFT ($v \neq 0$)

Does HEFT know that $\langle H \rangle = v$?

AJM \Rightarrow There might be special place
on manifold $h_* = -v$ where
 $O(4)$ symmetry is manifest

Determined by $F(h_*) = 0$

If $h = h_*$ exists \Rightarrow

HEFT \rightarrow SMEFT possible

HEFT \rightarrow SMEFT ?

Map: $|H|^2 = \frac{1}{2} \vec{\phi} \cdot \vec{\phi} = \frac{1}{2} (v + h)^2$

$$|\partial H|^2 = \frac{1}{2} (\partial \vec{\phi})^2 = \frac{1}{2} (\partial h)^2 + \frac{1}{2} (v + h)^2 (\partial \tilde{u})^2$$

$$(\partial |H|^2)^2 = (\vec{\phi} \cdot \partial \vec{\phi})^2 = (v + h)^2 (\partial h)^2$$

Naively:

$$\begin{aligned} Z_{\text{HEFT}} &= \frac{v^2 F}{2|H|^2} |\partial H|^2 + \frac{1}{2} (\partial |H|^2)^2 \frac{1}{2|H|^2} \left(K^2 - \frac{v^2 F^2}{2|H|^2} \right) \\ &\quad + \tilde{V}(|H|^2) + \mathcal{O}(\delta^4) \quad \text{Analytic @ } |H|=0? \end{aligned}$$

II. Light BSM and Analyticity

Light BSM and Analyticity

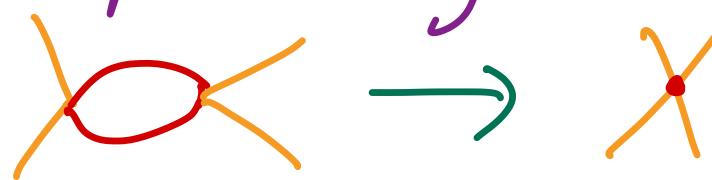
Given \mathcal{L}_{UV} integrate out heavy state
 $\Rightarrow \mathcal{L}_{\text{ILPI}}$. Expand and truncate $\Rightarrow \mathcal{L}_{\text{EFT}}$

We will use functional methods

1) tree exchange



2) loop exchange



* see also
arXiv: 2011.02484
by TC, Lu, Zhang

Tree Exchange

Extend SM with singlet scalar S'

$$\mathcal{L}_{BSM} = \frac{1}{2} S' \left(-\partial^2 - m^2 - \lambda |H|^2 \right) S' - a |H|^2 S' + b S'^3$$

Integrate out S' using EOM (neglect ∂):

$$S[H] = \frac{1}{b} \left(-m^2 + \lambda |H|^2 + \sqrt{(m^2 + \lambda |H|^2)^2 - 2ab |H|^2} \right)$$

$$\Rightarrow V_{ILPI} = V_{SM} - \frac{1}{3b^2} (m^2 + \lambda |H|^2) \left[(m^2 + \lambda |H|^2)^2 - 3ab |H|^2 \right]$$

$$+ \frac{1}{3b^2} \left[(m^2 + \lambda |H|^2) - 2ab |H|^2 \right]^{3/2}$$

Tree Exchange \Rightarrow SMEFT

Expand

$$V_{\text{LPI}} = V_{\text{SM}} - \frac{1}{3b^2} (m^2 + \lambda |H|^2) \left[(m^2 + \lambda |H|^2)^2 - 3ab |H|^2 \right] \\ + \frac{1}{3b^2} \left[(m^2 + \lambda |H|^2) - 2ab |H|^2 \right]^{3/2}$$

in $|H|^2/m^2 \Rightarrow$ Local SMEFT expansion

Tree Exchange \Rightarrow HEFT

But if $m^2 = 0 \dots$

$$V_{ILPI} = V_{SM} + \frac{1}{3b^2} \left[3ab |\lambda| H^4 - \lambda^3 H^6 + (-2ab |H|^2 + \lambda^2 |H|^4)^{3/2} \right]$$

is non-analytic about $|H| = 0$

\Rightarrow HEFT (will revisit)

Similar story for corrections to $|\partial H|^2 + (\delta |H|^2)^2$

Loop Exchange

Singlet extension w/ $a = b = 0$ (eg ZHDM)

$$\mathcal{L}_{BSM} = \frac{1}{2} S' (-\partial^2 - m^2 - \lambda |H|^2) S'$$

Leading BSM correction at one loop

Use functional matching (Coleman-Weinberg
for V_{ILPI})

$$m_S^2 = m^2 + \frac{\lambda}{2} v^2 \Rightarrow \int d^4 x \mathcal{L}_{ILPI}^{1-loop} = i \log \det(\partial^2 + m^2 + \lambda |H|^2)$$

Loop Exchange

$$\mathcal{L}_{ILPI} = |\partial H|^2 - \mu_h^2 |H|^2 + \frac{1}{2} \lambda_h |H|^4$$

$$+ \frac{1}{16\pi^2} (m^2 + \lambda |H|^2)^2 \left(\ln \frac{\mu_h^2}{m^2 + \lambda |H|^2} + \frac{3}{2} \right)$$

$$+ \frac{1}{16\pi^2} \frac{1}{6} \frac{\lambda^2}{m^2 + \lambda^2 |H|^2} (\partial |H|^2)^2$$

When $m^2 \neq 0 \Rightarrow$ expand to derive local SAEFT,
 but $m^2 = 0 \Rightarrow \log \left(\frac{\mu_h^2}{\lambda |H|^2} \right)$ Non-Analytic!
 \Rightarrow need HEFT
 (will revisit)

Is Analyticity Enough?

Does requiring A , B , \tilde{V} be analytic ensure SMEFT?

Field redefinitions do not change physics
(must be analytic and include linear term)

Cannot remove non-analyticity w/ H redef
What about using redefs of h ?

Field Redefinitions of h

Let

$$\begin{aligned}
 \mathcal{L} &= \frac{1}{2} \left(1 + \frac{h}{2v} \right)^2 (\partial h)^2 + \frac{1}{2} (v+h)^2 \left(\frac{3}{4} + \frac{h}{4v} \right)^2 (\partial \tilde{u})^2 - V \\
 &= \frac{1}{4} \left(1 + \frac{\sqrt{2|H|^2}}{v} + \frac{|H|^2}{2v^2} \right) (\partial H)^2 \\
 &\quad + \frac{1}{4v^2} \left(\frac{v}{\sqrt{2|H|^2}} + \frac{3}{4} \right) \frac{1}{2} (\partial |H|^2)^2 - \tilde{V}
 \end{aligned}$$

w/ $V = V(h)$
 $V'(0) = 0$
 V_{analytic}

Looks like no SMEFT expansion...

Field Redefinitions of h

But let $h_1 = h + \frac{1}{4v} h^2$ (no shift in min of V)

$$\Rightarrow \partial_\mu h_1 = \left(1 + \frac{h}{2v}\right) \partial_\mu h$$

and $(v_1 + h_1)^2 = (v+h)^2 \left(\frac{3}{4} + \frac{h}{4v}\right)$ $v_1 = \frac{3}{4} v$

$$\begin{aligned} \Rightarrow \mathcal{I} &= \frac{1}{2} (\partial_\mu h_1)^2 + \frac{1}{2} (v_1 + h_1)^2 (\partial \tilde{n})^2 + V \\ &= |\partial H_1|^2 + \tilde{V} \Rightarrow SMEFT! \end{aligned}$$

Field Redefinitions of h

We learned that analytic field redefs of h can obscure analyticity in terms of H .

Field redefs within HEFT can obscure SMEFT

When should/must one use HEFT?

III. EFT Convergence (Why HEFT?)

Practical Criterion

One should match onto HEFT when integrating out a state whose mass is near (or below) the electroweak scale

Check radius of convergence
for EFT expansion

Practical Criterion

Radius of convergence:

$$2 > \sum_m \frac{c_m}{\Lambda^{2m-4}} |h|^{2m} > \lambda h^3$$

$$= \sum_m \frac{2^{1-m}}{3} m(m-1)(2m-1) c_m \left(\frac{v}{\Lambda}\right)^{2m-4} v h^3$$

→ if $\Lambda \approx v$ and $c_m \approx 1$

⇒ SMEFT does not converge

Applying the Practical Criterion

Revisit singlet loop example

$$V^{\text{1-loop}} = \frac{1}{16\pi^2} (m^2 + 2|H|^2)^2 \left(\ln \frac{|H|^2}{m^2 + 2|H|^2} + \frac{3}{2} \right)$$

SMEFT: expand in $\Sigma_{\text{SMEFT}} = \frac{2|H|^2}{m^2}$

HEFT: expand in $\Sigma_{\text{HEFT}} = \frac{2((H)^2 - \frac{1}{2}V^2)}{m^2 + \frac{1}{2}2|H|^2}$

so that $m^2(1 + \Sigma_{\text{SMEFT}}) = m_{\text{phys}}^2(1 + \Sigma_{\text{HEFT}})$

Applying the Practical Criterion

$$V^{1\text{-loop}} = \frac{1}{16\pi^2} (m^2 + 2|H|^2)^2 \left(\ln \frac{\Lambda_n^2}{m^2 + 2|H|^2} + \frac{3}{2} \right)$$

$$V_{SMEFT} > \dots + \sum_{k=3}^{k_{\max}} \frac{2(-1)^k}{k(k-1)(k-2)} \sum_{SMEFT}^k$$

$$V_{HEFT} > \dots + \sum_{k=3}^{k_{\max}} \frac{2(-1)^k}{k(k-1)(k-2)} \sum_{HEFT}^k$$

Radius of Convergence

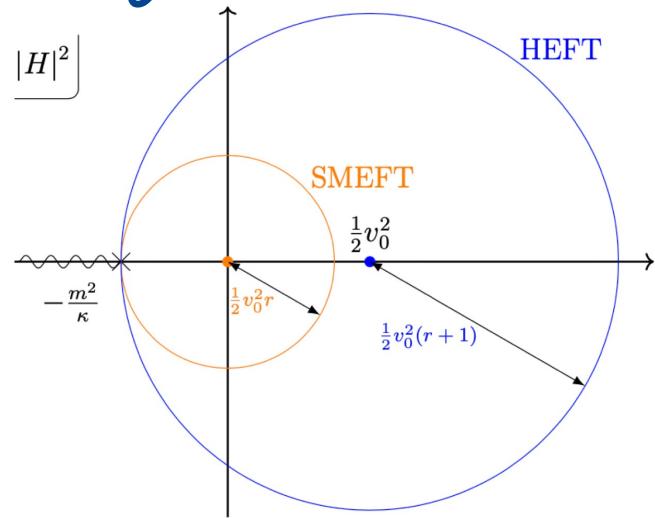
Define $r = \frac{m^2}{2\alpha v^2/2}$

s.t. $r \rightarrow \infty$ as $m^2 \rightarrow \infty$

$$\chi_{SMEFT} \sim \frac{1}{r}$$

Then

$$\chi_{HEFT} \sim \frac{1}{r+1}$$



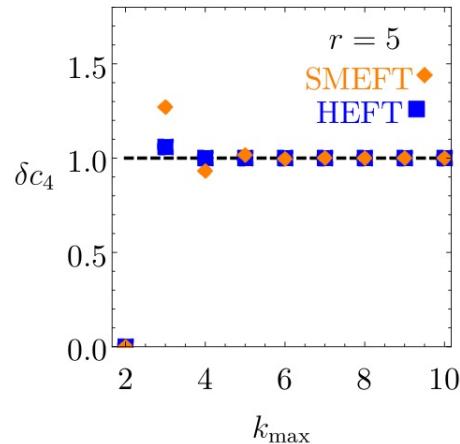
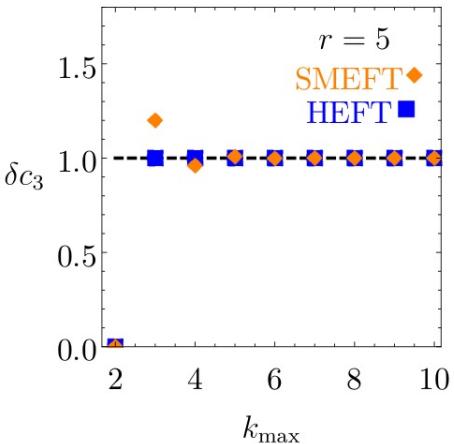
$r > 1$: both converge

$0 < r \leq 1$: SMEFT does not converge

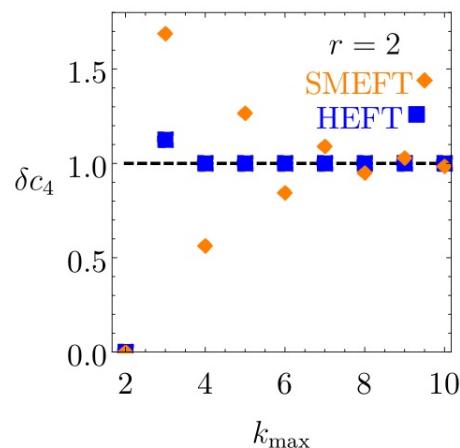
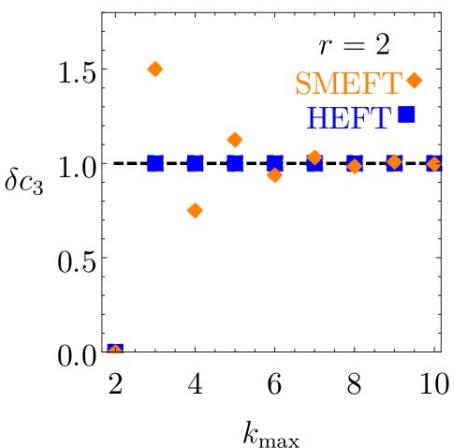
$r = 0$: SMEFT does not exist

Rate of Convergence

Correction
to
 h^3



Correction
to
 h^4



IV. Curvature Criterion (Why HEFT?)

Curvature Invariants

We saw examples where particle gets all of its mass from Higgs
⇒ SMEFT does not exist

But could be obscured by field redef

Want basis independent check

Goal classify UV theories that require HEFT

Curvature Invariants

Analog w/ GR: define metric on moduli space ^(AJM)

Note $(\partial \vec{n})^2 = \left(\delta_{ij} + \frac{n_i n_j}{1 - n^2} \right) (\partial^\mu n_i) (\partial_\mu n_j)$

$$\Rightarrow \mathcal{I}_{\text{HEFT}} \supset \frac{1}{2} [\bar{k}(h)]^2 (\partial h)^2 + \frac{1}{2} [v F(h)]^2 (\partial \vec{n})^2$$

$$g_{hh} = \bar{k}^2$$

$$g_{ij} = v F^2 \left(\delta_{ij} + \frac{n_i n_j}{1 - n^2} \right)$$

Curvature Invariants

metric

$$g_{hh} = \underline{K}^2$$
$$g_{ij} = VF^2 \left(\delta_{ij} + \frac{n_i n_j}{1-n^2} \right)$$

Ricci scalar

$$R = - \frac{2N\phi}{\underline{K}^2 F} \left[(\partial_h^2 F) - (\partial_h \underline{K}) \left(\frac{1}{\underline{K}} \partial_h F \right) \right]$$

$$+ \frac{N\phi(N\phi-1)}{V^2 F^2} \left[1 - \left(\frac{V}{\underline{K}} \partial_h F \right)^2 \right]$$

Curvature Criterion

see paper
for proof

A HEFT can be expressed as SMEFT iff

- 1) $F(h=h_*)=0$: Candidate O(4) invariant point
- 2) The metric is analytic @ h_*
 - $F + \bar{K}$ have convergent Taylor exp @ h_*
 - Curvature invariants $(D^{2n})R$ are finite @ h_*
- 3) The potential is analytic @ h_*
 - V has convergent Taylor exp @ h_*
 - $(D^{2n})V$ are finite @ h_*

HEFT is a Black Hole

Conjecture: Checking finiteness of $R + V$
is sufficient.

Two classes of models need HEFT:

Conical singularity: BSM state gets
all of its mass from H

Horizon: BSM sources of symmetry
breaking

Conical Singularity

Ex: Singlet w/ $S/H|^2 + S^3 \Rightarrow$ free level

$$\Rightarrow R(h = -v) = \frac{a^2}{m^4} N_q(N_q + 1)$$

finite w/ $m^2 \neq 0$ but diverges as $m^2 \rightarrow 0$

Ex: Singlet w/ $S^2/H|^2 \Rightarrow$ loop level

$$\Rightarrow R(h = -v) = \frac{1}{192\pi^2} \frac{\lambda}{3m^2} N_q(N_q + 1)$$

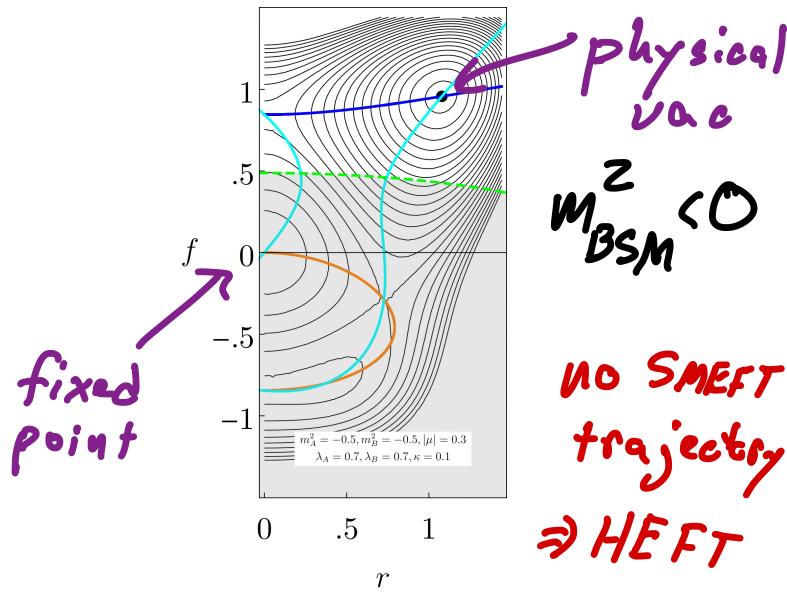
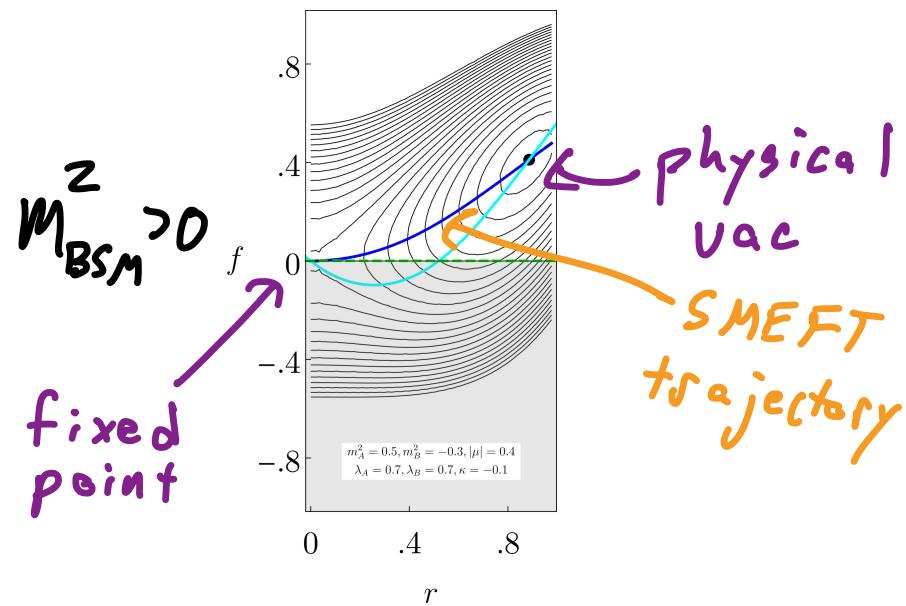
but $R|_{m^2=0} = \frac{N_q(N_q - 1)}{(v + h)^2} \frac{\lambda}{96\pi^2 + \lambda} \xrightarrow[h \rightarrow -v]{} \infty$

Horizon

We provide three examples in paper.

Rely on "EFT submanifold" picture

Ex: Abelian toy model w/ vevs $f + r$



II. Unitarity (Where HEFT?)

Unitarity

In forthcoming paper, we follow AJM to compute scattering amplitudes in terms of curvature invariants, generalizing unitarity arguments of Falkowski, Rattazzi.

- HEFT violates perturbative unitarity when $S \approx 4\pi v$

III. Summary and Outlook

Summary

- EFT is useful for parametrizing BSM
- SMEFT: linear realized EW sym
decoupling manifest
- HEFT: non-linear realized EW sym
- HEFT: useful when new physics scale
is near v
- HEFT required
 - BSM state gets all mass from H
 - BSM source of sym breaking
- HEFT violates unitarity @ $S \sim 4\pi v$

Outlook

- Paper on Unitarity is in progress
- Paper exploring Pheno of "HEFTons" in progress
(+ Ian Banta)
- Paper exploring submanifold picture for
ZHDM in progress ("Unitary" vs "mass" basis)
- Extension to field redefs w/ ∂ is unknown